having heard or read somewhere of a cortain learned geatleman of the bar having been applied to by a deputation of his fellow citizens to instruct or advise them as to the manner in which they should cast their votes at an approaching election; and I remember the advice given was that they should all go to their closets, and there fall upon their knees and implore the Divine guidance, and when they had so done to follow the direction they would there receive. No better advice could possibly be given in that or any other matter of importances. But as to the gentleman who opened this case, I fear, if we could have followed him to his closet, if he was there in preparation of his speech as he composed and delivered it to the public three weeks ago, we should have found squatted close to his ear the tempter in the midst of his devotion in the form of the defendant here—Thurlow Weed. Yeu, gentlemen of the jury, recollect that counsel on the other side, before they proceeded to open the case, asked and obtained time that they might deliberate as to the manner in which they were to proceed. That opening was marked by the same vindictive malice which dictated these libels. That opening speech was itself as libellous and attoclour as the libels, and marked by all the cunning shrewdness and vindictive malice which dictated these libels. "It tell you advisedly," said the gentleman who first addressed the Court in this case, "that this trial to be the beginning of a revolution, and that revolution may be a bloody one." Now, gentlemen, I ask who is to be the Robespleire, the Danton, the Marat, the Bariese of this bloody predicted revolution? Its victims you have presented to you, grouped together in the publication of these libels. You see there the plain lift, Opdkye, who must be considered one of the victims in that devoted list of maryrs. You have there Mr. Ecchem, Mr. Hoy, a distinguished lawyer, my associate in this case (Mr. Field); Mr. Park Godwin, one of the editors of the Seming Foxt, and Mr. Henderson, of the Esem effort to crush these men? Where is the evidence that such a thing was to be desired! How many honest, inwabiding men would be found in this community to fellow the defendant in a crusade against political job-bory and municipal corruption, conducted as he would concluct such a crusade. You might as well have expected to have read of Sir Robert Walpole commencing a crusade against rotten boroughs and parliamentary libels; or, to come to from greater to smaller things, we might as well expect to see one of the witnesses here, Thomas C. Fields, going about preaching parliamentary decorum and sobriety in legislative assembles. (Laughler in court.) I shall not descend to personal abuse of the defendant; far be it from me to do so, and in avoiding it I shall avoid the example set by his counsel in that respect. I know that Mr. Weed, in his connection with politics, is not on trial; his counsel denied our challenge to put him there. I say what is notorious to every one, that u is community would not select him to reform those abuses which his counsel affects to denounce. The community, before selecting him as the champion of their cause, would bret demand of him to clear his own skirts of those offences which they have boildy attempted and most miscrably failed to fix upon my client. I was alluded to as a person sympathising boe strongly with truth and justice, and as knowing his client (the defendant) too well to feel at carnetness or a sympathy in the case as against him. I disclaim the honor of so feeling, if an honor was intended me in the cheervation of counsel. I do know the defendant as a private clizen and as a public man, and have agreed with him in many of his views of public affairs. I sympathize most heartily with many of the modifications of 1800, and in the devotion of the party to W. H. Seward. I have been, and now arm, and I suppose shall always continue to be, affiliated in sympathy with that branch of the republican sarty which looks to Wm. H. Seward. I have been, as the bench, they know that I had

tical campaign comments. But he went desiberately, and any man night, and borrowed column after column of that newspaper, to serve his own had purposes; and no other men could have controlled this paper to the extent he did but himself. These articles were published in the most prominent paper in the State, in a most conspicuous manner, in leaded type, and the editorials were garnished with the initials of the veteran editor of that paper. This looked, as a great deal in the evidence did look, as an effort to divert your minds from the true issue at stake, and to first them upon something class. Defendant charges that Mr. Opdyke, in 1863, denied that he had any contracts; and he wants you, gentlemen, to convict him of being a fraudient peculiator on the government—a foresworn public official, a corrupt broker in public officess—because when charged with being gorged with public contracts he answered that if ever he had any contracts he fulfilled them to the letter, and that at that time he had none whatever. That statement was true, the letter was true; all was true in letter and spirit. But has not the lesue. The defendant admits the had none whatever. That statement was true, the letter was true; all was true in letter and spirit. But has not the lesue. The defendant admits he had none whatever. The third had not contain the little of the denits it with all its meaning, were set forth in the complaint; and we charge that he affect of his answer as inserpreted from the consult and the lips of his counsel throughout the case. But what does he say in defence? First, that it was provoked. Provoked by whom? By all these gentlemen. Counsel sought to make you believe that because the Evening Post edition got into it, that he had a right to sugle out. Mr. Opdyke and charge him with these acts of corruption and dishonesty. He stated that he added he investigated it. Where is the her very large to the publication of the counsel when he had a right to sugle to the publication and there is a little of good faith and the

went into the market and bought up all the kind of cloth that was needed, and refused to sell any of this cloth to the parties who had the contract. Now is this proved? Mr. Churchill was placed on the stand, and did he say that Mr. Opdyke refused to sell any of these goods to him? Most certainly sot. Again, we find in the newspaper I have siready alluded to an article in large characters, with the head, "A Dyeing Operation." What have they shown concerning this? Did they not strive to show that Mr. Opdyke had knowingly bought poor cloths, and worked them up with some sort of inferior dye, so as to make them appear like superior cloths? My friend has told you that Mr. Opdyke realized some \$172,000 as his share of the gun contract. Now, all the shares that he had in this large amount of contracts—and I grant you that they were large—was only four percent on \$4,000,000, or rather \$5,000,000, the whole amount of all the contracts. Mr. Opdyke only had an interest of one-third in nearly all these contracts that have been so frequently alluded to and on which the learned counsel has rung so many changes. It was, undoubtedly, a large business. For my own part I do not profess to know much about millions or even hundreds of thourands of dollars. But, at the same time, it is unusual in this city that where merchants invest very large sums of money that they frequently make from two to three and even four millions of dollars in a single year. But, for all this, it is not their custom to run around the streets and to publish the fact wherever they go. It is a fact that none of the profits which were made upon these contracts would have been made were it not for the large capital and the credit of Mr. Opdyke's house, which was concerned in the matter. And who would say that they evan anything unjust or they go. It is a fact that none of the profits which were made upon these contracts would have been made were it not for the large capital and the credit of Mr. Opdyke's house, which was concerned in the matter. And who would say that there was anything unjust or unfair in this; anything contrary to the law of God or to those of man? Mr. Opdyke was first of all induced to enter into these contracts for the best of motives. He did so with the benevolent idea of aiding a man whom he had long known, but who, through a number of circumstances, had been ruined in his business and was unable to meet his usual engagements. This gentleman was indebted to Mr. Opdyke, and as soon as he saw an opportunity to retrieve his fortune he came to Mr. Opdyke and said to him, "If you will stand by me now I will be able to retrieve my position; I will not only be able to pay you what I am indebted to you, but I will once more place myself in the same position that I occupied before the commencement of the war." Mr. Carhart gave you the full history of that affair. What did Mr. Oydyke do, under these circumstances? He sated the part that every good man and merchant should act. He said "Go on—I will stand by you," and all that he demanded was that no steps should be taken to gain the contracts unlawfully, nor to perform them except in the manner set forth in the terms of the government. This is all that need be said about this matter. But again, Mr. Opdyke is charged with having committed another offence. He is advised to extend the scope of his observation, and 40 take is the shody blankets which were rejected in New York and afterwards worked in at Fhiladelphis. And this charge was repeated here with additional insuit by the statement that there were not only sisnkets, but army clothing also. But when a man samed Bacon was called up here and placed on she stand, one that knew all about the transpection of blankets, what did he say? Did he peve that there were not only sisnkets, but army clothing also. But when a man samed Bacon was

with the eventument, we had made large name out and to claim the highest damages which it is in the power of a jury to give. There is no evidence of cheating throughout all these transactions; nor, as I said, that any shoddy blankets had been even offered, much less rejected and afterwards worked in. If there be anything of the sort, let the councel who is to follow me point out where it is to be found. We next come to the gun factory, and in reference to this part of the question there are not less than three libes, all of which are false and wickedly attorious. First, they said that there was a swindle in the care, and to support this the councel, in opening, said that Gibbs, the patentee, had declared that there was a large swindle in the matter of guns. But when Gibbs was brought up here he did not say that there was any swindle at all; but, on the contrary, he declared that there had been nothing of the sort.

(Some slight discussion here arose between Judge Emott and Mr. Evarts as to whether Gibbs had said anything of the sort.

(Some slight discussion here arose between Judge Emott and Mr. Evarts as to whether Gibbs had said anything of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott one that said anything of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott one that said anything of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott one that said anything of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on the fall of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on the fall of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on the fall of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on the fall of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on the fall of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on the fall of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on his examination, the sort of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on his examination, the sort of the sort on his examination. Hr. Emott on his examination, the sort of the sort on his examination on the sort on his examination of the latest of the sort of the

that he was a villain, in league with Mr. Opdyke to defrand the city. These are the allegations that have been made; not one of which has the counsel been able to support, much less prove. The learned gentieman continued at great longth to examine the testimony for the defence, and vindicated the character of Mr. Farlee in an able manner, showing that he had been brought to the court from the very verge of the tomb, but that he had testified in a manner that won the confidence of all. Referring to the guitant whe said that the claims were by no means as high as they should have been, and if he had not withdrawn his suit against the city he (Mr. Emott) feit confident that he would have been paid not only all that he had received, but also for the three thousand guns which had yet to be completed for the government, but which in his claim on the city were not charged for at all. The learned counsel here cited a number of cases from English and American law to show that the city was responsible for the acts of rioters in every case. The first act of the kind was that passed by the British Parliament in the reign of George the First. It was called the Rot act, and visits punishment upon the 'bundred,' or town, for all riots occurring, compelling the inhabitants to pay the damage and lesses. This, he said, was similar in principle to the act of this State passed in the year 1855. He also cited a number of cases nearer home than the English acts.

In concluding a very lengthy speech Mr. Emott continued to say:—Now, gentlemea, I would like any one of you to put yourself in the place of Mr. Opdyke. Suppose that any one of you had got it into profitable order a riot should take place and the whole place be destroyed; and supposing further that you knew that the city of New York was responsible to you for all the losses, would you for a moment hesitate to demand reparation for your losses? I should think not, and there is no lawyer in this court who is capable of practaing at the bar who would not have obtained much larg

the shop windows—that the people is the shop windows—that the properly educated up to that style of face—concluding by advising Mr. Opdyke to withdraw his portraits and upe money. And we were told, further, that Mr. Opdyke became exceedingly sorrowful, for he was very rich. (Laughter.) Seeing this, McNeil was not at a loss what to do, but immediately preposed that a bargain should be made with Andrews, so that Mr. Opdyke should withdraw his support from Stanton and give it to him on the proviso that he should raise a sum of \$10,000 out of the Custom House for the

McNeil was not at a lose what to do but immediately preposed that a bargain should be made with Andrews, so that Mr. Optyke should withdraw his support from Stanton and give it to him on the provise of the that the should raise a sum of \$10,000 out of the Gustom House for the purposes of the charter election. This is all the proof that they have been able to offer of Mr. Optyke's elleged sale of the office of Surveyor of the Port. You heard McNeil en this stand, and you heard also the manner in which he gave his testimony. It is very easy for some people to lie, but it is not quite so easy to avoid their being capit his it. McNeil is a members of the Legislature; but I do not know that there is any exception in this respect so far as members of the Legislature are concerned. I know not what the present Legislature are likely to do. When they shall have passed all their rairond bills, and raised the fare on all the lines of travel through the country, we may be able to decide—but not till then. It has been suggested that if we could keep this suit going on all winter, the legislation of the State would not be likely to be very much injured. Then there is a good deal made of the bargain which was said to have been made between Andrews and McNeil and Williamson, at the request of Mr. Opdyke. Does not this bear its own refutation on its face? Is that the way in which politicians generally make bargains? Do two men who desire to agree on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get two others to spece on a political bargain get the decided of the manner of t

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OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

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CAPITAL STOCK 800,000 SHARKS; NOMINAL PAR

SUBSRIPTION PRICE ONLY 32 PER SHARE.

STOCK NOT SUBJECT TO ANY FURTHER ASSESSMENT, 80,000 SHARKS, OR \$100,000, TRESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, TO DEVELOP THIS SPLENDID OIL PROPERTY.

The great advantage that this company possesses over many is, thatail its magnificent oil terrifory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil creek and the Alleghany irec. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of rule. The company is now vigorously proceeding its work, and the very casensive working capital of \$100,000 is alone as uniform quarantee that large and regular monthly works, and the restee give notice that the company having been already taken in New York, Philadelphia and other places, the trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on

WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1865.

After which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:

DIVIDEND.—THE SAVAGE MINING COMPANY OF San Francisco has declared a dividend for the month of December of \$75 per share, in gold. This is the dividend usually declared upon the 5th proximo, anticipated in order to facilitate dealing accounts for the year. Payable through the Bank of California to Eastern stockholders, less exchange, by LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street, New York.

TRUENTORS' MUTIAL ASSISTANCE COMPANY AND General Patent Agency—Copids, \$100,000, in 10,000 sharss of \$10 seeb. Offices, 15 Museau street, opposite the Pressury, building, New York. This company has been formed for the purpose of securing American and foreign patents, and assisting inventors (when required) with funds to establish the commercial value of their inventions, as well as to protect them from the piracy of unprincipled persons. Presentation can be obtained at the

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that any subscriptions for ten-forty bonds made during the coming week, amounting to \$15,000 and upwards, may be paid iff insulments of not less than one-third on the 7th inst., not less than one-third on the 1st inst., and the balance on the 21st inst.

Each instalment must be some multiple of one hundred dollars.

Secretary of the Treasury.

E. C. STROMAN, SCORELAY.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NO. 237
TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals enclosed in a scaled envelope endorsed with the title of sile work, and with the state of the biddle written thereon, will be received at this office until Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1855, at 11 o clock A. M.:—For irralging south aids of pier 43 North river. For rebuilding the inner portion of pier 43 North river. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

GHAS, G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Bringer Dapartnesser, New York, Jan. 5, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY—
The Ohio Petroleum Company will pay a dividend of
two (2) per cent on its capital stock for the month of December, payable at the office of the company, No. 4 Broad street,
New York, on and after the 5th of January, 1865.
WM. H. SHIEBUE, President.

ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSBY CITY INSURANCE COMpary, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, January 3, 1855.—Sixteenth Semi-Annual Dividend.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semiannual dividend of teu per cent, free of government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary. PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.
71 Broadway,
corner of Rector street, N. Y.
Books of subscription for membership now opened at the
rooms. Terms \$25 per annum.

PETROLEUM.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASIEN 5000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS
\$10,000 of the sum remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.

IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN \$1,000.

The lands are situated on HUGHEN RIVER and DUTCHMAN RUN, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New York, and purchases of the land will receive.

\$3,000 IN STOCK FOR RYERY \$1,000 SUBSCRIED.
Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription list at our office at once, as the hoota will be closed on or before the 10th of January,
1860.

FOR SALE,

the books will be closed on or better the total of January.

1860.

FOR BALE.

Bergen Coal and Oil,

Consolidated,

Consolidat THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.

CAPITAL \$600,000,
DIVIDED INTO 25,000 SHARES OF \$30 RACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$10 PER SHARE. President,
GEORGE A. OSGGOD, Esq.
Vice President,
L. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.

POLITAMIUS & JACKSON, & Exchange place.

THIS TRUSTERS OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tay) be pull to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending December Bi, as follows:—On sames of 8000 and user at the rate of five per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding 800 at the rate of fiver per cent per annum, payable on and alter Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the erroll of the depositors as principal.

William Numon, Sec. y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1850.

THE GOULD & CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY I has declared a dividend for December of seventy five dollars per foot in gold, payable through the Bank of California on slock registered for dividends in New York, on and after the 5th instant, less exchange, by LKES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine street.

New YORE, Jan. 4, 1866.

PINANCIAL

8,800,000 00

\$4,400,000 00 2,416,770 00

Surplus. Four per cent on \$16,393,100 of comm Surples after paying dividends...... \$105,687 00 TWENTY FIFTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INunraise Company.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declured a semi-annual dividend of as (6) per cent,
free from government tax, payable on demand at their office,
6 Wall arreet.
8 S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN Radiroad Company, General Office 35 William street, New York, Dec. 31, 1864.—The transfer books of this company elected until the morning of Friday, the 20th of January proxime. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE-113.

second Collection district, New York.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, is
wit, Flug and Control of the following articles, is
wit, Flug and the state of the following and other
for non-payment of bares, and that the same will be soldpublic ancient in the store of L. Appleby Sona, 133 Wai
aireet, New York city, on the 17th day of Janury, 1805, at
o'clock A. M. of that day.

Catalogues ready on day of sale.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
130 Broadway

\$400 WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS. LIBERAL interest and a bonus of \$40 will be given. Security ample. Address L. E. L., box 5,607 N. Y. Fost office. \$125.000 TO LOAN, AT SIX PER CENT INTE. or Brooklyn; also \$30,000 to loan on United States Government Bonds. Apply in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, to JOHN F. CONREY, 66 Wall street.

\$300.000 TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT ON New York city property. Apply to NO. 5% Pine street, rooms 10 and 11.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED FOR A GENTEEL private family; she must be neat and willing to assist with the washing and froning; city references positively required. Apply at 151 East 14th st., near 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—FOR A LARGE BOARD ing house; one who understands baking; wages \$12 per month. Call at 176 Bleecker st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—IN FANCY DRY GOODS; also two girls to learn. Call after 6 P. M. at 388 Bowery, second door above 4th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD TRIMMERS FOR frames, of ladies' bonnets, either at home or at the shop; highest wages for competent persons. Apprentices wanted. Apply at 134 Bleecker st.

WANTED-A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO UNDER stands washing and ironing well. Apply at 45 West 16th st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON for a small family. City reference required. Apply at 39 Irving place.

WANTED-A COOK FOR A PRIVATE PAMILY, WHO will asseled in the washing. Apply at 56 Bond st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—LADIES TAUGHT PHOTOGRAPH PAINT-ing for \$5, lock-ding printed directions; materials found. It is remunerative business. Call from 1 to 4. 700 Broadway, room 19, second floor.

WANTED-A GIRL, TO DO THE GENERAL

WANTED-A COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY: SHE must theroughly understand her business and come well recommended. Aprily at 17 East 37th at, between Madison and 6th ava., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN, TO DO THE COOKING AND housework of a small family; no washing; must have city reference. Apply at 254 West 23d st., between 7th and 8th ave. WANTED-A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND trouse; to an economical and trusty servant, with best exterence, good wages will be given. Apply at 136 Rast 19th at, for two days.

WANTED-LADIES TO LEARN TO COLOR PHOTO-graphs; after twenty-four lessons, in two weeks, work given out to lake home. I stating thought free. G. KONIGSBERG & CO., 713 Broadway (room 19).

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER; MUST COME well recommended. Apply at Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED-THREE DRESSMAKERS; ONE WHO THO roughly understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine at 27 East 14th st.

WANTED-TWELVE RESPECTABLE YOUNG LA-dies, for practising dancing with gentlemen. None but good dancers need apply at 74 Breadway, second floor, between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE CRARGE OF children in a German family, none but American and German girls need apply at 160 East 13th st., near 2d av., from II to 2 o'clock. THE BALL SEASON.

THE THIRTY SIXTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK PIRE DEPARTMENT. BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHARS

BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

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WILL TAKE PLACE OF

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AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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Ladies, Misses and Nasters on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 F. M. Private Classes for ladies and gentlemen at 5 P. M. New Classes forming.

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J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
22. Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street.—New
classes forming for ladies and masters at 6 o'clock. For gentemen at 8 o'clock. Mr. 8. continues to give private lessons
every day and evening to those who wish to learn quickly.

L'URNITURE FOR SALE—A NICE SEWING MA-L'chine of Wheeler A Wilson's; one Cook and two Gandle-sucks, some fine University Looking Glass, two tron Redstreads and Spring Mattress, 27 West Houston street, second floor.

MAHOGANY DESK FOR SALE—SUITABLE POR A Boater or merchants due, with Drawers, Sherves and Boot Rack complete. Price 350 To be seen at 30 Codes street, first floor.

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